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Khalid Hanafi Urges Implementation of Virtue, Vice Law

KABUL: Shaikh Mohammad Khalid Hanafi, the Taliban's Minister for the Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, has called for the implementation of the law on the promotion of virtue and prevention of vice during a gathering in eastern Nangarhar province.

The meeting was attended by religious scholars, tribal elders and influential figures from Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces, RTA reported on Saturday.

Hanafi said the Islamic Emirate would leave behind a "fully Islamic system" for future generations, emphasizing the importance of implementing the law and strengthening religious values in society.

He also highlighted the role of religious scholars in supporting the system, saying that if scholars continue to support the this Islamic system, its enemies would not be able to achieve their "sinister objectives."

The minister has previously held similar meetings with religious scholars and officials in Afghanistan's central, northern and western zones, where he also stressed the implementation of the law on the promotion of virtue and prevention of vice.

The Kabul Times

Nearly One Million Afghans Employed in Carpet Industry

KABUL: Nearly one million Afghan citizens are directly and indirectly employed in the country's carpet industry, the Office of the Prime Minister for Economic Affairs said in a statement on Saturday.

Highlighting the sector's important role in supporting livelihoods and generating export revenues, the statement said that the Islamic Emirate has placed special emphasis on the development of handicrafts, including the traditional Afghan carpet industry, and that exports of Afghan carpets to international markets have increased in recent years.

According to the statement, the country exported more than 760,000 square meters of carpets worth $14 million during the past lunar year.

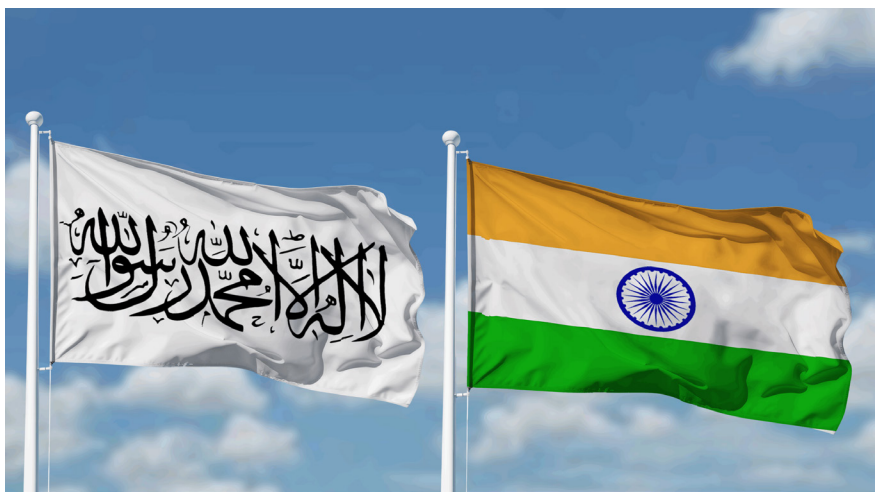
The carpets have been exported to a wide range of international markets, including Russia, the United States, Türkiye, Australia, European countries, Canada, Arab states and African countries.

The carpet industry has traditionally been an important source of employment and income for Afghan households, particularly in rural areas, where many families are involved in carpet weaving and related activities.

The Kabul Times

Kabul, Delhi Discuss Trade, Investment Expansion

KABUL: Sayed Karim Hashemi, head of the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Investment, in a meeting with India's ambassador to Afghanistan, discussed ways to strengthen trade and investment ties between the two countries.



The meeting focused on a number of measures aimed at facilitating bilateral commerce and creating greater opportunities for businesses and investors from both countries, the ACCI said in a statement on Saturday.According to the statement, the two sides emphasized the need to increase Afghan exports to India, facilitate trade procedures and make it easier for Afghan businesspeople to obtain commercial visas.

The meeting also highlighted the importance of improving logistics services to support the movement of goods and reduce obstacles facing traders engaged in bilateral commerce.Agriculture, mining and handicrafts were also identified as key areas with significant potential for expanded cooperation between the two countries.

The participants discussed ways to encourage investment and develop joint economic activities in these sectors, which could help create new opportunities for Afghan producers and businesses.

The two sides also agreed on the importance of organizing joint trade and investment exhibitions to showcase products and investment opportunities in both countries.

The Kabul Times

Heatwave to Push Temperatures Above 45°C in Several Provinces

KABUL: Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Authority said in a statement on Saturday that temperatures in several provinces across the country will rise above 45 degrees Celsius from Saturday through Wednesday this week, raising concerns over the impact of the heatwave on communities in affected areas.

The expected heatwave would affect Balkh and Jawzjan provinces in northern Afghanistan, Farah and Nimroz in the west, and Helmand province in the country's southwest.

The warning comes as Afghanistan continues to experience extreme weather conditions that have increasingly affected communities across the country.

The authorities have repeatedly warned of the risks posed by heatwaves and other climate-related disasters, particularly during periods of extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is considered one of the countries highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, despite having contributed relatively little to global greenhouse gas emissions.

In recent years, the country has experienced a series of climate-related challenges, including prolonged droughts, extreme heat and sudden floods, which have affected communities, agriculture and livelihoods.

The latest warning underscores the continuing challenges Afghanistan faces from extreme weather and climate-related disasters, with authorities urging residents in the affected provinces to remain cautious as temperatures are expected to exceed 45 degrees Celsius in the coming days.

The Kabul Times

Meeting Held on Jobs, Security and Anti-Drug Efforts in Herat

HERAT: A coordination meeting of officials from Afghanistan's western zone was held under the leadership of Herat Governor Shaikh Noor Ahmad Islamjar, focusing on employment opportunities, security, counter-narcotics efforts and education.

The meeting brought together officials from the western region to discuss a range of issues, including creating job opportunities, reducing crime, preventing the cultivation and trafficking of narcotics, and improving access to both religious and modern education, the governor's press office said in a statement on Saturday.

Speaking at the meeting, Shaikh Islamjar emphasized the need to create employment opportunities for young people in Nimroz, Farah, Ghor and Badghis provinces.

He called for greater attention to job creation in agriculture, industry and construction, sectors that have significant potential to provide employment and support economic activity in the western provinces.

The participants also discussed other regional issues and ways to improve coordination among local authorities to address economic, social and security challenges facing communities across western Afghanistan.

The Kabul Times

Cash Aid Provided to 2,200 Families in Balkh

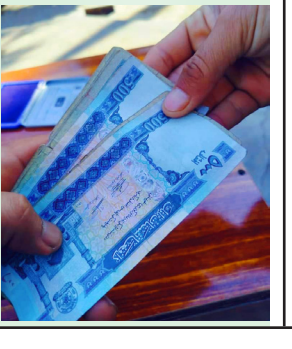
KABUL: Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Authority said in a statemen on Saturday that it has distributed cash assistance to 2,200 eligible families in northern Balkh province, providing financial support to vulnerable households.

According to the authority, each family received 2,900 afghanis in cash, with a total of 6.38 million afghanis distributed among the beneficiaries.

The assistance is part of ongoing efforts to provide support to vulnerable and eligible families affected by economic difficulties and humanitarian challenges.

The cash distribution is expected to help beneficiary households meet some of their immediate needs and provide temporary financial relief to families facing economic hardship.

The Kabul Times



Drugs, Weapons, Medical Supplies Seized in Border Areas, Ministry

KABUL: The Ministry of National Defense said in a statement on Saturday that its forces have seized a significant quantity of smuggled goods, including narcotics, medical supplies, weapons, vehicles and health equipment, during operations conducted over the past month in various border areas of the country.

The seizures were carried out based on intelligence reports and as part of efforts to prevent the smuggling of prohibited and unauthorized goods across Afghanistan's borders, the statement said.

The statement added that 16 individuals suspected of involvement in smuggling activities were arrested during the operations. Following the completion of preliminary investigations, the suspects were handed over to relevant judicial and legal authorities for further proceedings.

The Kabul Times

Over 3,700 Afghans Return from Pakistan, Iran in One Day

KABUL: The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation said in a statement on Saturday that 3,753Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran through major border crossings in a single day.

The statement said 3,619 Afghan migrants returned from Pakistan through the Torkham and Spin Boldak border crossings, while another 134 Afghan migrants entered the country from Iran through the Islam Qala and Abu Nasr Farahi crossings.

Afghanistan shares major border crossings with both Pakistan and Iran, which serve as key entry points for returning migrants and provide important routes for the movement of people and goods between the countries.

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International-Daily
WWW.TheKabulTimes.com
Uzair Baryalay, Director of Govt. Dailies
Email: Atvaishan@gmail.com
Editor-in-Chief, Nik Mohammad Nikmal
Email: Nikmal@TheKabulTimes.com
Mob: (+93)700 208 103
Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Fathulbari Akhgar
Mob: (+93)748 076 223
Distribution: 0202 312 509-(+93)766 044 966)
Graphic designers: Baktash, Habibullah Aiman
Translators: Abdul Baqi Haqyar, Noor Ahmad and Hamid Jhwok
Cartoonist: Sayed Hassan Samedi
Address: 8th PD, Olympic Square, East of Chaman-e-Huzori, Kabul, Afghanistan

Food for thought

Today's Generation Guarantees Our Bright Future

Misreading Afghanistan: The Politics Behind Inflated ISIS-K Claims

A regional counterterrorism meeting in Russia has once again placed Afghanistan at the center of international security debates. Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov warned that ISIS-K, a violent extremist organization responsible for severe harm and loss of life, remains the most serious threat to Central Asia and is allegedly seeking to use Afghanistan as a base for expansion. His remarks, however, stand in sharp contrast to statements from officials of the Islamic Emirate, who insist that no terrorist group, including ISIS-K, has any operational presence inside Afghanistan, after the Islamic system to power, nearly five years ago.

Lavrov's comments, quoted by the Russian Foreign Ministry, framed terrorism as one of the most daunting challenges to global stability. He argued that ISIS-K aims to exploit Afghan territory as a launching pad for regional infiltration and the establishment of a caliphate. These concerns reflect long-standing anxieties among regional powers, many of whom continue to view Afghanistan through the lens of past instability. Yet Afghan officials and analysts maintain that such assessments do not align with current realities on the ground.

ISIS-K has not control over any part of Afghanistan's territory as the Islamic Emirate's counterterrorism efforts are effective and operational all over the country and that the country's security landscape has fundamentally changed since the Islamic Emirate's return to power.

Zabihullah Mujahid, spokesperson for the Islamic Emirate, responded firmly to Lavrov's remarks. He stated that ISIS-K has been completely crushed and that Afghan security forces maintain full control over every district and province.

The neighboring countries and regional partners should have no concerns about Afghanistan's stability. Mujahid's mments reinforce the government's broader narrative that Afghanistan is no longer a battleground for extremist groups and that claims of ISIS-K activity are outdated.

On the other hand, the country's Ministry of Interior said Afghanistan has fulfilled its regional security responsibilities and that no armed or subversive group poses a threat to Afghanistan's internal or cross-border security.

This confidence is further supported by recent operations. The country's Ministry of Defense has recently announced airstrikes targeting ISIS-K bases in parts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, inflicting casualties and disrupting the group's financial networks.

The Islamic Emirate insists that no terrorist organization operates in Afghanistan, and that any group attempting to threaten national or regional security will be eliminated.

So, some countries' claims about ISIS-K's presence are not grounded in fact. With the return of the Islamic Emirate, they say, no group is permitted to operate on Afghan soil.

The Islamic Emirate's position remains clear, and its message to the region is one of assurance, confidence, and sovereignty.

How the U.S.-Iran Conflict Is Slamming Door on Hormuz and Red Sea Shipping

By: Ghulam Reza Omidi

The global energy market is grappling with a severe stress test as geopolitical friction escalates into a direct, multi-front conflict.

A sharp intensification of attacks between the United States and Iran has upended traditional risk calculations.

It isn't just about a potential supply drop anymore; the physical mechanics of global oil transit are actively being dismantled.

By analyzing the market data, regional bottlenecks, and tactical shifts from the current intelligence, we can map out how this conflict is reshaping energy flows.

The immediate consequence of this escalation is a dramatic price correction reflecting a highly anxious market.

Brent crude futures jumped 4.59% to settle at $88.10 a barrel, while U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) rose 4.48% to $82.49, marking the highest trading levels seen since mid-June.

More telling is the weekly momentum, with both benchmarks posting a massive 16% weekly gain. This sustained, aggressive accumulation of risk premiums shows that traders are pricing in a structural collapse of regional stability rather than a temporary speculative spike.

The nature of the hostilities has fundamentally evolved from proxy skirmishes into a direct campaign against state infrastructure.

Over a six-night campaign, U.S. forces targeted Iranian military installations, alongside critical logistical networks like domestic bridges and an airport.

Tehran retaliated by striking a power and desalination plant in Kuwait and launching attacks on U.S. facilities across the Middle East, including its first direct strike in Syria.

The spillover is widening, highlighted by Qatar's military intercepting an Iranian missile attack that left a child wounded by shrapnel. As commercial vessels face sustained fire, the market braces for the moment shipowners simply refuse to enter the Persian Gulf due to uninsurable liabilities.

This infrastructure warfare has triggered a double-chokepoint squeeze on global energy distribution.

The Strait of Hormuz, which previously handled approximately 20% of global oil supplies, has seen a sharp contraction in flows due to targeted Iranian strikes on transiting vessels.

In response, Saudi Arabia executed a massive logistics pivot, rerouting more than 70% of its normal daily crude exports away from Hormuz via its East-West Pipeline to the Red Sea port of Yanbu.

This shift caused Yanbu's shipments to skyrocket to 4 million barrels per day (bpd), up from just 973,000 bpd during the same timeframe last year. However, this workaround remains highly fragile; Iran is now pressuring Houthi forces to threaten a total closure of the Red Sea route, a move that would effectively neutralize Saudi Arabia's primary alternative path.These vulnerabilities are compounding global supply chain friction across multiple geostrategic fronts.

Parallel to the crisis in the Middle East, Ukraine's military confirmed an attack on a Russian oil refinery in the Yaroslavl region, further tightening global refining capacity.

The primary takeaway is clear: the energy market is transitioning into an environment of structural fragmentation.

If international maritime forces cannot guarantee the security of both the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea, the premium on crude will continue to rise to offset skyrocketing insurance costs, rerouting frictions, and the very real prospect of physical asset destruction.

The Forgotten History: Contributions of Muslims to Modern Science

By: Romal Sayedi

Part II

There were also political reasons for promoting scientific activity. As the early Islamic empire expanded, the Muslim intellectuals came across non-Muslim intellectual communities. Although there was no initial inclination to convert the non-Muslims to Islam, there was an urge to find ways to be able to debate with them on the philosophical and scientific superiority of Islam. This led to the study of logical methods, called Ilm-al-Kalam. Religious elites did not object to the learning of logical methods at that time because they wanted to debate the intellectual supremacy of Islamic rational thought with the intellectual elites of the newly conquered lands, who consisted mainly of Christians and Jews. The study of rational methods for religious debates, in turn, created an environment of tolerance and intellectual competition in which scientific progress could be obtained. As a result of this, Muslim political authorities, as well as wealthy merchants, supported the establishment of large libraries for the study of science.

The Translation Period: Islamic science was built upon the foundations laid by earlier scientists from China, India, Persia, the Byzantinians, and by the Greeks. During the 7th and 8th centuries, both Muslims and non-Muslims were encouraged to develop the sciences and translate the major scientific texts into Arabic. Translating the semajor works of human civilization is one of the main reasons why the Muslim empire became the dominant scientific authority of the period. Fuat Sezgin (b. 1924) the world's most notable Islamic science historian says that Muslim scientists were able to make such advances because they were ready to build on the work of earlier scholars – Muslims and non-Muslims alike. This 'receptiveness' enabled Muslim science to become the world dominant scientific tradition within 200 years of the beginnings of the Arab conquests.

With the control of the Silk Route and access to China, Muslims learned how to manufacture paper, which allowed Muslim scholars to produce large number of books. Muslim scholars translated medicinal works by Hippocrates, Rufus of Ephesus, Dioscurides, and Galen, upon which Muhammad ibn Al-Razi (known as Rhazes in Latin) and other great Islamic medicinal scientists made monumental new discoveries. Mathematician, Al-Khwarizmi, obtained data from the Greeks and Hindus and transmitted arithmetical and algebraic knowledge, which exerted great influence upon medieval mathematics. The works of these Greek scientists was found in the Persian city of Jundishapur, and Muslims, along with Byzantine, Chinese, and Indian scientists worked together to translate these texts. In the 9th century, manuscripts of Dioscurides and Galen formed the basis for further understanding of pharmacology. New terms were created by Muslim scientists in the field of pharmacy during this period and are used still to this day. Some of them are: alkali, alcohol, elixir, and aldehydes.

Mathematics: Mathematics or "the queen of the sciences" as Carl Friedrich Gauss called it, plays an important role in our lives. A world without mathematics is unimaginable. Throughout history, many scholars have made important contributions to this science, among them a great number of Muslims. The word "algebra" comes from " Al-Jabr," which is taken from the title of the book Hisab Al-Jabr wal Muqabala (The Calculation of Integration and Equation) by Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780 – 850), who is known as the "father of algebra.'' Europe was first introduced to algebra as a result of the translation of Khwarizmi's book into Latin by Robert Chester in 1143. Until the 16th century, the book was used as the principal textbook of European universities. In it he composes that given an equation, collecting the unknowns in one side of the equation is called al-Jabr and collecting the known in the other side of the equation is called al-Mukabalah. Also, the book comprised many examples from the Islamic inheritance laws and how they could be answered using algebra.

Al-Khwarizmi developed the Sine, the Cosine, and trigonometric tables which are used in everyday mathematics, modern day architecture, science, and astronomy. Without a proper number theory, how would we conduct our daily financial transactions? It was Khwarizmi that defined the uses of the number "zero," by capitulating on earlier works made by the Hindus and Chinese. The word "zero" actually comes from Latin "zephirum," which is derived from the Arabic word "sifr." Under Al-Mamun the caliph of the time, he with some others was the first to map the globe. Therefore, 'Algebra' and 'Algorithm' are corruptions of his work and name. The three sons of Musa ibn Shakir (about 800 – 860) wrote a great book on geometry, Kitab Marifat Masakhat Al-Ashkal (The Book of the Measurement

See P4

Geography as Destiny: Why Afghanistan Matters More Than Ever

By: Azar Rasikh

Allah Almighty commands the believers in the Holy Qur'an:

"And prepare against them whatever you are able of power..." (Surah Al-Anfal, 8:60)

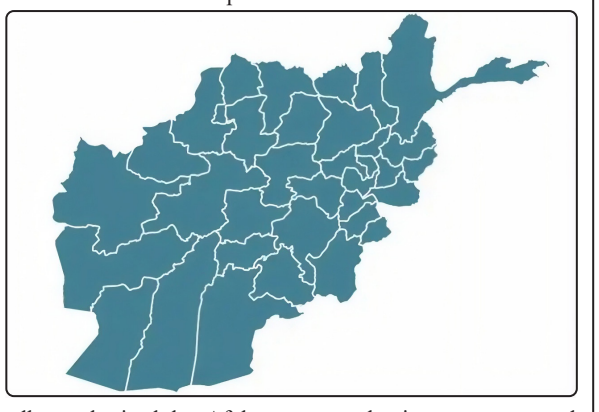
This verse is not limited to the preparation of a military force alone. Rather, it conveys a broader principle, strength must be understood in accordance with the requirements of each era. In the modern world, power is manifested not only through military capability but also through economic strength, technological advancement, strategic connectivity, political influence, and the ability to stand firmly in regional and global affairs. From this perspective, pursuing knowledge, developing modern technology, strengthening the economy, and building effective institutions are all part of fulfilling the divine command to prepare and strengthen the Muslim community.

Allah has blessed different nations with different forms of wealth. Some countries possess vast coastlines and maritime access; others are endowed with abundant natural resources. Still others are granted a strategic geographic location that places them at the crossroads of civilizations, trade routes, and regional interactions. Afghanistan belongs to this latter category. Although it does not have direct access to the sea, its location at the heart of Asia gives it a unique and enduring significance in the fields of trade, transit, security, energy connectivity, and regional cooperation.

Throughout history, Afghanistan has been more than a land of conflicts and invasions. It has also been a meeting point of civilizations, a route for caravans, and a central corridor for international commerce. The historic Silk Road passed through Afghan territory, linking East and West and facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, culture, and knowledge. Merchants from different regions once converged in this land, and Afghanistan played a vital role in sustaining the economic life of the broader region. Although the world has changed dramatically, Afghanistan's geographic importance has not diminished; rather, the methods of utilizing this strategic position have evolved.

Today, the world is shaped not only by military alliances and armed strength but also by transit corridors, rail networks, energy pipelines, strong economies, and regional partnerships. Afghanistan is strategically positioned to connect the energy-rich states of Central Asia with the large markets of South Asia and the commercial routes of the Middle East. This unique location gives Afghanistan a special place in the geopolitical and geo-economic equations of the region.

Under the policy of the Islamic Emirate, Afghanistan seeks to transform this geographic advantage into a source of national benefit and regional cooperation. The Islamic Emirate has repeatedly emphasized that Afghan territory should serve as a bridge of economic connectivity rather than a source of conflict. This vision aligns with the broader principle that the prosperity of Afghanistan can contribute to the stability and development of neighboring countries, while regional cooperation can create new opportunities for the Afghan people.



The successful utilization of Afghanistan's strategic location requires security, stability, sound governance, and national unity. Geography alone does not automatically translate into national strength. If insecurity persists, divisions deepen, and opportunities are neglected, even the most advantageous location can become a source of vulnerability and external competition. Conversely, when a nation understands the value of its geography and works collectively for common national interests, that geography can become a foundation for economic growth, investment, and regional influence.

The Islamic Emirate has identified security and stability as essential prerequisites for economic progress. A secure environment encourages trade, attracts investment, facilitates the movement of goods, and enables infrastructure projects to be implemented effectively. With improved security conditions, Afghanistan has the opportunity to become a reliable transit corridor linking Central Asia, South Asia, and other regional markets. This role can generate revenue, create employment opportunities, and reduce economic dependence by expanding legitimate commercial activities.

Regional connectivity projects further illustrate Afghanistan's potential.

See P4

Afghanistan's Transit Revival: Trilateral Road Corridor Opens New Gateway for Regional Trade

By:Nesar Ahmad Tareq

Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan's agreement to establish a trilateral road transport corridor marks an important step toward transforming Afghanistan's geographic location into a strategic economic advantage. The initiative, aimed at expanding transit cooperation and strengthening trade connectivity among the three neighboring countries, carries the potential to reshape regional trade routes and place Afghanistan at the center of a growing network linking Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.

The agreement was reached during a trilateral meeting of transport officials from Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan in Mashhad, Iran, where representatives from the three countries discussed practical ways to improve transportation links, facilitate the movement of goods, and expand regional transit cooperation. According to Afghanistan's Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, the new corridor will allow commercial cargo between Iran and Tajikistan to pass through Afghanistan, creating new opportunities for the country to strengthen its role as a regional transit hub.

For Afghanistan, which has historically been located at the crossroads of major civilizations and trade routes, the development of transit infrastructure is not merely an economic opportunity but also a strategic necessity. The country's geography gives it a unique position between resource-rich Central Asia, emerging markets in South Asia, and important trade centers in the Middle East. However, this advantage can only be fully realized through investment in transportation networks, regional cooperation, and stable trade partnerships.

The establishment of the trilateral corridor demonstrates a growing recognition among regional countries that economic cooperation and connectivity are essential for shared prosperity. Modern economies depend heavily on efficient transport systems.

Roads, railways, and trade corridors are not only physical infrastructure; they are channels that connect producers to consumers, create employment opportunities, attract investment, and strengthen economic relationships between nations.

For Afghanistan, increased transit activity can generate significant economic benefits.

The movement of commercial goods through Afghan territory can create new sources of revenue through transportation services, logistics, customs activities, and related industries. Trucking companies, warehouses, fuel suppliers, repair services, and other businesses linked to transportation can benefit from increased trade flows. As transit routes expand, thousands of direct and indirect employment opportunities can emerge.

Beyond economic gains, the corridor can strengthen Afghanistan's position as an important regional partner.

Countries that serve as reliable transit routes often gain greater economic and diplomatic significance because their infrastructure becomes essential for regional trade.

Afghanistan has long sought to move from being viewed primarily as a landlocked country to becoming a land-linked country that connects different regions through trade and transportation.

The cooperation between Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan reflects the importance of regional partnerships.

No country can achieve large-scale economic transformation in isolation. Shared infrastructure projects and trade corridors require cooperation among neighboring states, mutual trust, and long-term planning. When countries work together to improve connectivity, the benefits extend beyond national borders and contribute to regional economic stability.

Iran's geographical position provides Afghanistan and Tajikistan with access to important international trade routes, including connections toward ports and global markets. Tajikistan, as a Central Asian country, has economic interests in expanding its trade options and improving access to regional markets. Afghanistan, located between these regions, can serve as a natural bridge that connects these economic spaces.

The new corridor also aligns with Afghanistan's broader efforts to expand regional transit cooperation. In recent years, Afghanistan has emphasized the importance of developing highways, railway networks, and trade routes to increase economic interaction with neighboring countries. Projects such as railway expansion, road development, and improved border facilities are essential components of this strategy.

However, the success of this corridor will depend on several important factors. Establishing an agreement is only the beginning. Effective implementation requires coordinated policies, improved infrastructure, efficient customs procedures, security, and transparent regulations.

Traders and transport companies need predictable conditions to use the route confidently.

Delays, unnecessary costs, and administrative barriers can reduce the competitiveness of any transit corridor.

Therefore, Afghanistan and its partners must focus on practical measures to ensure the corridor operates effectively. Modernizing border crossings, improving road conditions, simplifying customs procedures, and adopting digital systems for trade management can significantly increase efficiency. Regional transport cooperation should move beyond political agreements and translate into concrete economic activity.

Another important aspect is the need for long-term investment. A successful transit network requires continuous maintenance and expansion. Roads must be upgraded, logistics centers developed, and transportation services improved to meet international standards. Investment in human resources is also necessary because skilled professionals in logistics, customs management, and transportation planning are essential for sustainable growth.

The trilateral corridor also has the potential to contribute to regional economic integration. Stronger trade links among Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan can encourage greater exchange of goods, services, and expertise. Over time, such cooperation can lead to broader partnerships involving more countries in the region. A connected region creates more opportunities for businesses and reduces dependence on limited trade routes.

Afghanistan's participation in regional connectivity projects also reflects the country's potential to become a key player in Eurasian trade. Many global economic trends are increasingly focused on connectivity, supply chains, and alternative transportation routes. Countries that develop reliable transit infrastructure can benefit from the growing demand for efficient movement of goods.

The trilateral corridor is also significant because it highlights a shift from competition toward cooperation. In a region with diverse political and economic interests, practical cooperation in trade and transportation can serve as a foundation for stronger relationships. Economic interests often create common ground among countries and encourage stability through mutual benefit.

For the Afghan people, the most important measure of any economic initiative is whether it improves daily life. Transit projects must ultimately contribute to employment, business growth, and higher living standards. A successful corridor should not only allow goods to pass through Afghanistan but also create opportunities within Afghanistan. Local companies, workers, and communities along transport routes should benefit from increased economic activity.

Afghanistan's future economic development depends heavily on its ability to use its strategic location effectively.

Geography alone does not create prosperity; it requires vision, planning, cooperation, and investment.

Many countries around the world have transformed their geographic positions into economic advantages by developing efficient transport networks and becoming essential links in international trade.

The agreement between Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan represents a promising opportunity in this direction. It provides Afghanistan with another pathway to strengthen its role as a regional connector and demonstrates the value of cooperation among neighboring countries.

If implemented successfully, the corridor can become more than a transportation route. It can become a platform for economic growth, regional integration, and shared development.

Afghanistan has the potential to become a bridge rather than a barrier between regions.

The new trilateral road transport corridor is a step toward realizing that potential.

With effective implementation, stronger infrastructure, and continued regional cooperation, Afghanistan can transform transit connectivity into a powerful engine for economic progress and a foundation for a more integrated and prosperous region.

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SPORTS

Afghan Ju-Jitsu Trio Steps Onto the World Stage in Kazakhstan

The Afghan national Ju-Jitsu team has officially made its mark at the Ju-Jitsu World Championship, currently underway in Kazakhstan.

Representing the nation is a compact but determined three-member delegation, featuring two elite athletes and their head coach.

The tournament, which kicked off on July 11, has brought together top-tier competitors from 49 countries, making it a highly competitive arena for the Afghan squad.

In the 69 kg weight category, Mohammad Sarwar Hussaini delivered a series of gritty performances to secure a strong standing for his country. Hussaini fought his way through four intense bouts, demonstrating both skill and resilience. He dominated his matches against opponents from Vietnam and Cambodia, walking away with two solid victories. He then held his ground in a tough, tactical battle against an Uzbek fighter that ultimately ended in a draw, before suffering his lone defeat of the tournament at the hands of a competitor from Kyrgyzstan.

The momentum continues today, July 19, as the tournament reaches its final day. Fellow countryman Mustafa Wakili is set to step onto the mat, also competing in the fiercely contested 69 kg division. With the championship wrapping up tonight, all eyes are on Wakili to see if he can add another strong finish to Afghanistan's run on the global stage.

The Kabul Times

Cricket World Mourns the Passing of Legendary All-Rounder Sir Garry Sobers

The global cricket community is in mourning following the passing of West Indies legend Sir Garfield "Garry" Sobers, who has died in his home country of Barbados at the age of 89, just days shy of his 90th birthday.

Widely celebrated as arguably the greatest all-rounder to ever grace the game, his departure marks the end of a truly golden era in sports history.Sobers burst onto the international stage as a phenomenally gifted 17-year-old in 1954. Over a magnificent 20-year career that defined West Indian cricket dominance, he represented his region in 93 Test matches with unmatched flair and athleticism.

He was a true master of all disciplines—a destructive batsman, a remarkably versatile bowler, and an electric fielder. By the time he called time on his legendary career in 1974, Sobers had firmly etched his name into cricket folklore, amassing 8,032 Test runs at a staggering average of 57.78 and claimimg 235 crucial wickets.

Beyond the numbers, he will be remembered as a symbol of Caribbean excellence and an icon whose elegance on the field inspired generations worldwide.

The Kabul Times

Rodri Inspires Spain to Dream Big, Target World Cup Triumph Against Argentina

Spain captain Rodri has urged his teammates to embrace the opportunity of the FIFA World Cup final with confidence and ambition as they prepare to face defending champions Argentina on Sunday.

Speaking ahead of the highly anticipated clash, Rodri said Spain's journey to the final is the result of years of steady development.

He highlighted the team's recent successes, including winning the UEFA Nations League and the UEFA European Championship, as signs of their continuous progress.

The midfielder described becoming world champion as the greatest achievement in football, adding that despite his successful club career, including a Champions League title and the Ballon d'Or, lifting the World Cup remains his ultimate dream.

Rodri praised Spain's balanced performances throughout the tournament, noting the team's strength in defence, midfield, and attack after conceding only one goal. However, he admitted every team has weaknesses, choosing not to reveal Spain's.

Looking ahead to the final, Rodri acknowledged Argentina's resilience, competitive spirit, and ability to recover from difficult situations. While calling Lionel Messi the greatest player of all time, he stressed that Argentina's quality extends well beyond their legendary captain.Expecting a physical and intense contest, Rodri said Spain must remain true to its playing style.

Drawing inspiration from Spain's 2010 World Cup-winning team, he emphasized that belief, determination, and ambition will be essential in the pursuit of football's biggest prize.

The Kabul Times

Over $67 Million Industrial, Agricultural Goods Exported to Central Asia via Hairatan

MAZAR-I-SHARIF: Industrial and agricultural products worth $67.87 million were exported to Central Asian countries through the Hairatan port in northern Balkh province during the first three months of the current year, the Balkh Chamber of Commerce and Investment said in a statement on Saturday.

The statement said that the fresh and dried fruits made up the largest share of the country's exports through the strategic border crossing, with the overall value of exports increasing by 67 percent compared with the same period last year.The rise in exports comes amid efforts to expand Afghanistan's trade relations with neighboring and regional countries and increase access to Central Asian markets.

Hairatan port, located in Balkh province along Afghanistan's border with Uzbekistan, is regarded as one of the country's most important commercial gateways and serves as a key route for Afghan goods entering Central Asian markets.

Meanwhile, a number of Afghan traders said the 24-hour operation of Hairatan port has helped facilitate commercial activities and contributed to the expansion of trade with Central Asian countries.

They also attributed the growth in regional trade to increased conflicts and instability in parts of the region, which they said had encouraged traders to explore alternative trade routes and markets.

The Kabul Times

Media Key to Raising Public Awareness, Intellectual Development, Official

KABUL: The head of the Information and Culture Department of Kapisa province has emphasized the important role of media outlets in raising public awareness and contributing to the intellectual development of society.

Mawlawi Karimullah Wathiq made the remarks during a coordination meeting with government spokespersons, media officials and journalists in Kapisa, where participants discussed challenges facing journalists, ways to support media activities and measures to improve access to information, the Ministry of Information and Culture said in a statement on Saturday.

Wathiq said media outlets have an important responsibility in increasing public awareness and contributing to the intellectual growth of society.

He also highlighted the role of the media in promoting Islamic values, encouraging mutual understanding, building public trust and strengthening coordination between the people and the government.

He said providing journalists with better working facilities, ensuring timely access to information and maintaining effective coordination between government institutions and media organizations are among the key priorities of the provincial Information and Culture Department.

Wathiq called on government media and press officials to provide accurate, responsible and timely information to journalists, enabling the public to remain informed about developments and activities in various sectors.

Meanwhile, journalists, media officials and government spokespersons shared their concerns, suggestions and views on improving media activities and addressing challenges faced by journalists. Participants welcomed the coordination meeting and called for such gatherings to be held regularly.The participants also stressed the importance of continued cooperation and coordination between government institutions and media outlets and agreed to continue such meetings to address media-related challenges, support journalists and facilitate easier access to information.

The Kabul Times

Geography as Destiny: Why Afghanistan...

From P3

Energy transmission initiatives, rail connections, road networks, and trade corridors can position the country as a key hub for regional integration. Such projects would not only benefit Afghanistan but also provide neighboring countries with shorter, more efficient routes for trade and energy exchange. In this way, Afghanistan can become a facilitator of regional cooperation, contributing to shared prosperity and mutual economic interests.

For the Afghan people, the benefits of effectively utilizing the country's strategic location are substantial. Increased transit and trade can create jobs in transportation, logistics, construction, services, and related sectors. Greater economic activity can stimulate local markets, encourage entrepreneurship, and improve livelihoods. Revenue generated from transit and commerce can support infrastructure development, public services, and long-term national development projects.

Moreover, economic connectivity can strengthen Afghanistan's position in regional diplomacy. A country that serves as a vital link between neighboring regions becomes an important partner in discussions related to trade, security, energy, and development. By fostering constructive relations with neighboring countries and participating in mutually beneficial projects, Afghanistan can enhance its regional standing while safeguarding its sovereignty and national interests.

The Islamic Emirate's emphasis on self-reliance and economic development is closely connected to this strategic vision. A strong economy reduces vulnerability to external pressures and enables the country to provide better opportunities for its citizens. By developing infrastructure, improving trade facilitation, encouraging investment, and maintaining security, Afghanistan can gradually transform its geographic position into a sustainable source of national strength.

It is important to recognize that Afghanistan's greatest asset is not limited to its natural resources. Its strategic geographic location is itself a valuable national wealth. This wealth cannot be preserved through force alone; it requires wisdom, planning, effective institutions, economic vision, and unity among the people. Nations that understand and wisely utilize their geographic advantages do not become victims of regional competition; rather, they become active participants and beneficiaries in regional economic transformation.

Afghanistan is often described as the "Heart of Asia," and the true significance of a heart lies in its ability to sustain and connect the whole body. If Afghanistan uses its geography as a means of cooperation rather than conflict, as a channel for production and transit rather than mere consumption, and as a bridge between regions rather than a battleground for rivalries, it can lay the foundation for the prosperity of future generations.

Such an approach can lead to economic independence, increased national dignity, and improved living conditions for the Afghan people. It can also contribute to regional stability by promoting interdependence and shared economic interests among neighboring countries. This is the path of prudent leadership and wise nations: to transform challenges into opportunities and to use strategic advantages for the benefit of the people and the country.

Afghanistan's strategic location in the heart of Asia is therefore not merely a geographic fact; it is a historic opportunity.

By preserving security, strengthening national unity, developing infrastructure, and promoting regional cooperation, Afghanistan can become a center of trade, transit, and economic interaction in the region.

May Allah grant the people of Afghanistan wisdom, unity, and success in protecting their Islamic and national values while building a prosperous and dignified future.

The Forgotten History: Contributions...

From P3

of Plane and Spherical Figures), which was later translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona. In the book, they considered volumes and areas as numbers, and hence they developed a new approach to mathematics. For example, they described the constant number pi (π) as "the magnitude which, when multiplied by the diameter of a circle, yields the circumference."Al-Battani or Albetagnius (about 850 – 929) was a Muslim astronomer and mathematician. In his research on astronomy he used trigonometric methods which were a lot more advanced than the geometric methods used by Claudius Ptolemy (a Greek Mathematician, astronomer and geographer who lived between 90 and 168). He introduced trigonometric ratios. For example, Page 7 of 19 for a right triangle with adjacent sides 'a' and 'b', he gives the formula: b sin(A) = a sin (900– A), which is equivalent to tan A = a/b. He was the first to introduce the cotangent function.Muhammad Abu'l Wafa (940 – 998), born at Buzjan in Khorasan, introduced the use of secant, cosecant and tangent functions. He also gave a new method of constructing sine tables. He calculated sin (300) with an accuracy of up to eight decimal digits. He improved spherical trigonometry and proved the law of sines for general spherical triangles. Another outstanding mathematician Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201 – 1274) wrote "Treatise on the Quadrilateral," later translated into French by Alexandre Pasha in 1891. In his book, al-Tusi made enormous advances in plane and spherical trigonometry. The Dictionary of Scientific Biography states, "This work is really the first in history on trigonometry as an independent branch of pure mathematics and the first in which all six cases for a right-angled spherical triangle are set forth." The well-known sine law (a/sin A = b/sin B =c/sin C) is also stated in this work.**To be Continued**